KINGS COUNTY RATIFICATION.

Tremendous Popular Outburst and Endorsement of the Coalition Ticket.

Mass Meetings at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn Hall and on the Streets.

Speeches of Francis Kernan, General Kilpatrick, Chauncey Depew and Others.

The men of Kings county who have banded together and pledged their determination to move
forward upon the ramparts of the administration
under the standard of the Chappaqua Woodchopper,
the self-styled "candidate of universal amnesty,"
marshalled in vast numbers in Brooklyn last night.
The political managers of the regular democratic
and liberal republican general organizations
put forward their united strength in this their first
grand affort to impress the non-office-seeking and of principle, in which all honest men favorable to good government and opposed to "the present cor-rupt administration" should at once enroll themselves under the coalition Greeley and Kernan Sag. The sight presented to the view of the close erver of political lines in Kings county was certainly in keeping with the sentiments of the white-hatted candidate for the White House, who "believes that parties ought to rise, flourish, decay and pass away." Never before within the memory of the most green-mouldy resident of Brooklyn have so many prominent agitators of adverse political doctrines met to shake hands across the fairly bridged by the engineers who drove the splies which support the cincinnati platform. Lifelong party opponents were to be seen exerting their utmost power to promote the same end, to their utmost power to promote the same end, to reach the same goal in November next, aghting shoulder to shoulder in one grand cause, from which Farmer Greeley, the renowned agricultural authority, and Francis Kernan, the democratic candidate, are supposed to derive the benefits, which they, in turn, will distribute among their cans who fell, not from grace, but from Grant, vied fellow-citizens upon this long-to-be-remembered occasion in loosening their purse strings to defray the cost of the grand, noisy and enthusiastic destration which took place in the City of Churches last night.

open shortly after seven o'clock, which was the eignal for a grand rush of the unterrified, who assembled even at that early hour without. Pell-meil down the aisle rushed the advanced guard of the vast andience, which subsequently thronged the fine building literally from pit to dome. The front seats were secured by the early birds, among whom were a few of the gentler sex. The Twenty-third Regiment Band in the orchestra then proceeded to hammer away with might and main upon kettle and bass drums and to blow their wind instruments until those who were nearest them fairly groaned beneath the fearful tax or strain produced upon the organs of sound. Upon the stage were seated the vice presidents and secretaries of the mass meeting—men of might and self-importance, who are supposed to carry great weight with them upon all such public local occasions. The scenery was arranged so as to represent the Chappaqua farm, in which trees, with branches artistically cropped, were the most prominent feature. In the background stood forth in gilt letters the motto:—

CHARITY NEVER PAILETH.

Upon the trunk of a forest oak was hung the following inscription:

OLD THINGS HAVE PASSED AWAY. NOW WE WANT REFORM.

A profusion of bunting was disfused over the stage and boxes, giving a pleasing effect, upon which she eye could rest when weary of gazing spon the speaker. The appearance of Mr. Kernan apon she platform was halice with loud applause.

The meeting was called to order by ex. Member of Assembly W. W. Goodrich, who made a few remarks stating the object of the meeting and proposing that the audience rise and sing the national hymn, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee.' The response was given heartly, and the hymn was rendered with popular vim by the largest assemblage ever witnessed in the Academy of Music.

The permanent Chairman, ex-Judge George G. Refyolds, was then introduced, and upon coming forward dwelt briefly upon the object of the meeting. A long list of vice presidents and secretaries of the meeting was then read, as was also a series of resolutions emdorsing the coalition ticket as represented in the nomination of Horacc Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, Francis Kernan, Channecy A. Depew and S. S. Cox. The candidate for Governor, Mr. Kernan, was then introduced, and when the applause which greeted him had subsided he spoke as follows:—

SPEECH OF FRANCIS KERNAN.

Mr. KERNAN, after thanking the meeting for the tindiy greeting, which he knew was contributed to the cause which he nad the honor to represent rather than through any compilment to himself, said he

volves prominency in this canvass, and which he best wellsre of the people of these United States. First, he submitted that the American people had just grounds of complaint as to the manner in which their public affairs had been administered during the past one or two years. Those at present which their public affairs had been administered during the past one or two years. Those at present administering the federal government came into power four years after the rebellion had been crushed out and all armed opposition overthrown. They came into power at a time when every dictate of patriotism, when every motive of sell-interest required that we should have real amnesty, real tranquillity, real peace and real concord among the people of the North and South. (Applause.) The Bouthern people who had been in arms had uncondition imposed upon them by the government of the United States, and required by the popular voice at the North. Slavery, that festering sore in our system, had been abolished; equal suffrage had been granted to all citizens, without regard to color; the debt of the United States incurred in the rebellion had been made sacred and obligatory by its constitutional provisions, and the debt of the Southern Confederacy was barred by constitutional provisions from ever being in anywise recognized or paid. The Southern people were crushed, in sorrow and in poverty; their country had been desolated by the war which their rebellion had brought upon it. Hundreds and thousands of their young men had gone to their grave, and they had scarcely anything left except the soil and the genial climate. In sorrow and penitence they asked of the government to which they submitted that they might again be received into the fraternal relation of citizens and be allowed again to build up homes for their children and to cultivate peace among their own people. That this was so we had the highest authority. During the administration of the preficeessor of General Grant the latter was sent by the government through these Southern States, that he might miningle with the people there and converse with all classes; that he flight make Scrutinizing observations to see whether the people really animated and ware prepared to do their duties.

buyerse with all classes; that he fright make scrutizing observations to see whether the people really similared and were prepared to do their duties a citizens under the government of the United ates. He reported upon his oath as an officer undeverywhere real submission as older that he und everywhere real submission. arms and accepted the situation, and only d that they might become again peaceable and citizens of the government. General Grant. e American people had a right to mplain that Grant had not required d councelled a policy of peace and amity to be remed in reference to those down-trodden-States the South. Had we had a policy of amnesty and policy of cordiality between the people of the orth and the South? Had we had a policy which could be just to the black man and protect him in this rights and keep him up to the true standard als duties as a citizen? We all knew that there emed to be no policy towards those States, expit a mere party partisan policy; all eise seemed be forgotten in the desire of those wieldg power at Washington, except the detection of the seemed be forgotten in the desire of those wieldg power at Washington, except the destection of the seemed be forgotten in the desire of those wieldge, power at Washington, except the destection of the colored man as a political wer, not for the good of himself or the good of e State where he lived not to make his home ppier, but to use him as a political power and eld his suffrage for the benefit of a party that shed to hold at all hazards the power of the spie of the United States. Did any fair man task for a moment that it was wholesome for uso medicent to anybody except the men who set the lored men up against all others in their State, der the idea that they would benefit themves and their children, while really a upheld in office men who went down there were not gallant diers who went down to uphold the flag, but re those who were never in the front of battle; see loud-mouthed "patriots" who followed the uses when plunder was to be gathered. What had a right to complain of, continued the speakwas that federal power, patronage and infuence i been used to keep alive the bitterness and ife, and keep in office those who went from

then escape, like Bullock, to the North was a his ill-gotten gains. This policy was a crime against our laboring men, against every man, rich or poor, in the North. Why? It was the interest of the North when the rebellion was over that we should have these Southern States in the Union and their people not robbed, not tyrannized over, but building up prosperous States that they might pay their share of the burden which their rebellion brought upon us. was over that we should appear to robbed, not tyrannized over, but building up prosperous Sitates that they might pay their share of the burden which their rebellion brought upon us. (Cheers.) After seven rears of peace, in the year 1872, had we got these States in the Union so that they were able to aid us or to take care of themselves? Were they not on the very verge of bankruptcy? We wanted all the States to be prosperous, and that there should be no repudiation and bankruptcy and no dishonor upon the States of this glorious Union of ours. (Great applause.) Mr. Kernan, in support of his assertions as to the financial condition of the Southern States, stated that before the war the debt of Alabama was \$7,000,946, while now it was \$82,000,761. Their people had been deprived of taking care of their State, and a policy had been pursued which crushed out industry, discouraged enterprise and overthrew fair local self-government. What do you think of that, and in Heaven's name what had they got to show for the \$45,000,000 of debt? The greater part of the debt had been contracted by those who had no interest for the people. Take the State of Georgia—a strog State, with great resources—her legitimate debt at the close of the war was \$3,638,000. What was it now with the Buillocks, from Morthern New York, and other men? It was now \$42,500,000. What do you say to that, men of New York—you men who would rise and overthrow the world before you would submit to such corruption? Had Georgia got anything for her debt? Take Ittle Florida; her debt was \$370,01? What could she pay on \$16,797,000. We owe it to ourselves to overthrow the administration that fostered the gang of interlopers from other States who set up a pretence of government and bankrupt the State. During the past seven years the debt of these ten States had been increased from \$70,000,000 to \$291,000,000, and there was no improvement of these States. On this the administration party ask that this shall go on during four years more. Mr. Kernan would leave it in t

themselves in power and enriching unscrupulous partisans. It was for the peeple to say whether they would have the same administration and the same policy that must continue for four years more if the opposition candidates were elected. They would find that this election could not be carried by dragooning States like North Carolina and appealing to party prejudices in the North. These men would say if they succeeded, "Why, the American people approve your policy." This government could meet the entire world in arms, but it could not stand long if corruption, self-ishness and narrow partisanship prevailed. He submitted that there would be no reform of these abuses if the present administration was continued by the election of the opposition candidates. Their surroundings are such that the powers of the government had been perverted to the purposes he had spoken of, and they did not promise any reform. They stood up and said there was no corruption. We know that these reforms will not be thought of after election unless they were insugurated before it. Mr. Kernan alluded to Senators Sumner, Trumbull and Schurz, who spoke out against the abuses in the Seaste, and who were abused for trying to bring the government to its old honesty, patriotism and integrity. He appealed to those who were in favor of Ganeral Grant to give an honest vote in favor of what they believed to be their duty, and if they did that they would vote for the principles embeded in the Cincinnati platform which was affirmed at Baltimore. (Applause.)

General KILPATRICK was then presented to the audience and was received with applause. He said he had had the pleasure of speaking in the Academy of Music eight years ago for Abraham Lincoln. He had also spoken, he was sorry to say, in this building for Ulysoss S. Grant, and he would never feel satisfied with himself until he could lend his voice to applaud the election of Horace Greeley in November next. He then proceeded to speak of the war through which he fad passed, and had established the Union

was no longer to agitate the minds of men. The issues of slavery are of the dead past. But we must not lose sight of the fact that when the danger had passed men were not wanting to try to keep alive these departed issues of the war for personal, selfsh ends. We are taught that allegiance to General Grant is essential to the manifestation of loyalty to the constitution on our part! Away with such an idea! We are called upon once more to make a struggle for constitutional and self-government. (Applause.) In Maine and Vermont we have been opposed by the same obstacles which met the early patriots in the contest for liberty—namely. English gold. The administration had used its influence to accomplish its end through its corrupt purchase of influence. Every English sea captain is looking anxiously for the re-election of General Grant. The force of conscience and intelligence shall be brought by the people into this strife, however, and the enemy shall go down before it. (Applause.) The administration is defenceless in answering the charges brought against it, but they rely upon the nolsy plaudits of a military horde and a host of hireflugs. (Applause.) The carnest protest of an indignant people comes up from every section of the land. Such men as Sumner and Trumbull rise in their seats in Congress and charge the administration with crimes which the people have the right to have answered. He made these remarks more in sorrow than in anger, and it was to be hoped that such charges would never again be made dagainst any executive officer of this country. Schuyler Coffax was thrown overboard. Henry wilson was a Know Nothing in 1864. Mr. Wilson was put on the ticket because he is a Know Nothing; and as there is a know Nothing at the head of the ticket, they had to put a Know Nothing on the end of it. (Laughter.) The speaker quoted from two letters and expressions of General Grant to show his ignorance of geography and history. They assert that Grant is paying the national debt; that he pay paid; 3300,000,000 of it. Woul ministration was also denounced by the speaker as unjust in its workings and disgraceful to the vaunted freedom and progress of the mineteenth century. We don't want the White House converted into a military barracks, so that rude soldiers may walk through its halls. Zach Chandler don't care for Grant or the republican party to-day; but if Grant goes under he, too, will be under the hay. The speaker ridiculed in highly colored tones the military career of Senator Wilson as colonel of a Massachiasetts regiment in the war. The "bleady chasm," and the hundreds of thousends of brave boys and the militons of public trensure which were thrown into it, were depicted by General Kipatrick, who then gave his reason for allying himself to the cause of honest government, as represented by Horace Greeley. He waxed elequent over the galiant Southern soldlers whom he met at the Haltimore Convention. They should win solid peace and a real union—a union of hearts and a union of hands between every man, woman and child throughout the length and breadth of the land. The rebels to-day above the ashes of their once happy homes to-day stretch out their hands and ask for mercy. Will you refuse them? (Cries of "No.") I know you will hearken to them, for the brave are ever generous.

The next speaker was Chauncey M. Depew, who

will hearken to them, for the brave are ever generous.

The next speaker was Chauncey M. Depew, who arraigned the policy of General Grant, as did the preceding speakers, and contended that he is totally untitted for the position he has held as Chief Magistrate of the United States during the past four years.

Speeches were also made by Joseph Stewart and Major Haggerty, after which the meeting adjourned.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting held at Brooklyn Hall, in Myrtle avenue, near Fulton street. Previous to the organization of the meet-ing a fine network banner, twenty by thirty feethaving the likenesses of Greeley and Brown and surmounted by an eagle and shield, was raised in front of the hall, amid the shouts and cheers of those who had gathered to witness it. The meet-ing was then called to order by Mr. Reed, who proposed as chairman General Slocum. This

met the hearty approval of the assemblage. A long list of vice presidents and secretaries were then read and adopted.

were then read and unanimously adopted. They were the same as those read at the Academy of Music and at the stands.

Music and at the stands.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW was then introduced and greeted with cheers. He was glad to meet them on thi occasion, when, if he might judge by the crowds in the streets and by the faces which he saw before him, king's county would roll up a majority this fall such as they had never seen before. The enthusiasm was felt all over the country. He had traversed every State in the Union, and was of the opinion that the enthusiastic feeling of the people would be borne to the ballot boxes in Rovember, and the Empire State would be shaken by the noise. After speaking for some time upon the unfortunate administration of General Grant and the republican ofnce hoiders.

administration of General Grant and the republi-can office holders,

Francis Krinnan come upon the platform and
was greeted with cheers. General Slocum intro-duced him to the assemblage and he made a short
address, expressing the same views which he did
at the Academy.

Mr. W. U. Saunders, the colored orator, and other
speakers followed, when the meeting adjourned,
giving three cheers for the ticket.

Outside Meetings. There were three stands erected on the street. These rostrums were each tastefully decorated with the fags of all nations, and were made atwith the frags of all nations, and were made attractive between the intervals of speaking by music furnished by full bands. The crowds surged to and fro between these stands from eight o'elock, when the talk began simultaneously at the Academy, Brooklyn Hall and the speakers' perches. "This foremon it did rain so damned heavy I thought it would be bad for the "stumps,' but, as good luck would have it for our side, how fine it did turn out," remarked a hearty admirer of Horace at one of the stands to his neighbor. The evening was truly all that could be desired by the most ardent well-wisher for the occasion of a grand mass meeting. The supply of fireworks was not so great owing to some oversight, perhaps, on the part of the managers, as the pyrotechnically disposed of the promiscuous assemblage of young America's future voters could wish. But the rhetorical display of the orators on the platforms made up for the rockets and squibs which were lacking.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

The importance of the forthcoming State elec-tions in the three great Northern States of Penn-

sylvania, Ohio and Indiana, has very generally called public attention from that which takes place in Georgia on the 2d of October. An entire Stat ticket, with the Governor at its head, is to be voted for. The Greeley gubernatorial candidate is the will be regarded as indicating the current of popular sentiment in the South. Advices from there show a good deal of apathy, owing to the defection

lar sentiment in the South. Advices from there show a good deal of apithy, owing to the defection of General Toombs and Alexander H. Stephens, but Smith's election is predicted by over twenty thousand majority.

Letters from Pennsylvania state that a thorough canvass shows that Buckalew will come to Philadelphia with 20,000 majority. He is supported by most of the papers in that city, but great fears are entertained, as is said, of the machinations of the radical ring there. A quiet movement is reported going on in Philadelphia to bring about the withdrawal of Hartranft and Allen, but Cameron objects. Ex-Governor Bigler having declined the nomination on the general ticket for member of the Constitutional Convention, the liberal committee have substituted Andy Curtin, who, it is understood, will accept. He will write a letter in a day or two defining his position in the pending canvass. It is believed his defection from the Grant ticket is worth 10,000 votes to the liberals, as he is by far the most popular man in Western Pennsylvania. The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited by the committee to take part in the Pennsylvania campaign:—Horatio Seymour, Governor Hofman, ex-Governor Bradford, Maryland; W. S. Groeebeck, Indiana; Lyman Trumbull, William A. Graham, North Carolina; T. G. Alvord, New York, and M. W. Tappan, of New Hismpshire.

Considerable interest is excited by the uncarthing of the expedients by which fraudulent majorities have been obtained heretofore in Indiana. The Indianapolis Sentimes of Wednesday published eight columns of affidavits of accomplices in their frauds who had turned States evidence. It is calculated the exposure will do great injury to Morton and enhance the prospects of the liberal ticket. Mr. George H. Pendieton left this City yesterday for Ohio. He expects to take an active part in the canvass. He has been invited to speak in Pennsylvania and Indiana and will probably do so. List of visitors:—William A. Wallace, Pennsylvania; William P. Guerey, South Carolina; Gene

Matters were very quiet at these headquarte esterday. The following is a list of the visitors:-Major A. B. Valentine, Vermont; Hiram P. Crozier, Brooklyn; W. L. Daggett, Charleston, S. C.; George H. Barney, New York; J. P. C. Collylli, Wisconsin; G. W. Johnson and R. H. Puhlman, New Jersey.

Regular Republican Headquarters. Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman of the Executive

the day yesterday, but only the routine business of the office was transacted. The following list of visitors is recorded:—James Harian, United States Senate; F. G. Gedney, New York; Hon. G. S. Fort,

This committee was very energetic in their can vass of the State. As many as 240 speakers have been invited to speak throughout the State, and seventy-five have responded favorably. Already most of them have peen assigned their fields of labor.

The Second Declination-A. T. Stewart Does Not Want It.

There has been considerable agitation during the on the reform side for the Mayoralty in the approaching Fall election, a large amount of the ex-

THE CITY JUDGESHIP.

German Movement for the Re-Election of Judge Bedford.

A number of German property owners, Rhine last evening at No. 228 Third avenue, for the purpose of forming an organization for the Tweith Assembly district to support the re-election of Judge Bedford to the office of City Judge. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Mr. G. Clemens, chairman; and, on motion of Mr. Frederick Repper, resolutions were passed by a unanimous vote declaring that the Hon. Judge Bedford has fully realized what they expected of him as an impartial Justice of the Court of General Sessions, and resolving, in order to retain his valuable services in that position, that they will exert themselves by every available means to insure his renomination and ultimate re-election.

The Fourth Ward Out for the City Judge.

A meeting of the citizens of the Pourth ward

was held at 157 Chatham street on Wednesday evening, when the following resolutions were

adopted:—
Whereas the friends of Judge Gunning S. Bedford are forming clubs in every ward of this city to further his election; be it hereby
Resolved, That in Gunning S. Bedford, our present City
Judge, we recognise a fearless and upright man—one who, unintimilated by threats and the malevolence of the depraved and vicious, throws around the humblest as well as the wealthy toe protection of the law; who, in his administration of justice, knows no distinction that can tempt him to swerve from what he deems to be his honest duty to the citizens; who, while ever prompt to punish crime, forgets not that mercy which belongs to his kind and generous heart.

empt him to success; who, while ever the clines is the clines; who, while ever the clines is the crime, forgets not that mercy which belongs to his kinderime, forgets not that mercy which belongs to his support for a read of the character, pledge curselves to his support for a remomination and re-dection; and we hope, in view of his long and commendable services in the interests of the people of our city, that he may again be chosen for the distinguished position he has so faithfully filled to the clines are the control of every pure and honest-minded man in the

and Newark.

Exhibition-The President's Speech-A Grand Serenade and Torchlight Parade.

General Grant left Long Branch yesterday morning, on the steamboat Jesse Hoyt, about ten o'clock, and arrived at New York about half-past twelve o'clock, whence he proceeded to Jersey City. On his arrival he was met and greeted by a host of friends, prominent among whom were Colonel John Kane, ex-Governor Ward, of Newark, and Mr. Amos Clerk, of Elizabeth, N. J. As soon as it was understood that the President had made his appearance upon the wharves, crowds of spectators assembled to get a pass ing glance at him, and no small share of en-thusiasm and excitement was manifested at either side of the river.

previous to his taking his seat in the cars, there was a continual waving of hats and conside cheering. He left there on a special train for Elizabeth about a quarter to one o'clock, half-past one. His arrival being anticipated, a large concourse of people were already col-lected on his arrival, and cheered him very frequently during his stay, which was only for some minutes. He then left as the guest of Mr. Amos the latter gentleman, about one mile distant, a large number of carriages, phaetons and wagons accompanying him in the rear. General Grant dined at Mr. Clerk's at two o'clock, with quite a number of his friends and recent ac-quaintances, among whom were Mayor F. B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth; Colonel John Kane, Hon. William Kinley, John A. Wilson, Comptroller Henry Alken, Easton Marson, of Plainfield; Senator Bettle, of Camden; David H. Pierson, Jacob Sable, Jacob holders of Newark and Elizabeth. The stay at pleasant incident of the excursion. The lawn was thronged with carriages of every description. A large number of ladies were present, to whom General Grant was formally introduced by Mr.

quite an imposing turnout as they began to start for the great State fair

The winding road which led from Elizabeth to the scene of the fair was in a very bad condition. The heavy rain of Wednesday night had penetrated the Jersey loam so deeply that the Presidential carrisge was plentifully bespattered. Passing by the Evergreen Cemetery the General took oc casion to admire its location and neatness. Waverly was soon reached. The gates entering the fair were besieged by all kinds of visitors, from the este of the neighboring districts down to the lager beer, candy and peanut vendors.

"THREE CHEERS FOR GRANT." was the first greeting on the arrival of the President. His team was then driven round the horse track twice at a rather slow pace, which gave the corwd an opportunity of shaking his hand, doffing their hats and bidding him a cordial welcome. After alighting from his seat in the carriage. the General was taken to the judges' stand. Here he had a good view of the racing, in which he seemed to be greatly interested. When asked by the HERALD reporter how he enjoyed it all, he repiled, "Very well, indeed. This is a beautiful place for trying horses, and on the whole there seems to be very good trotting." This place being about the only quiet corner into which the President had yet been ushered the HERALD re-

President had yet been ushered the HERALD reporter at once availed himself of this opportunity for a chat.

"General," said he, "what do you think of the little State of Jersey?"

"I think she shows a spirit of great enterprise and economical dealings, but this is the only opportunity I have had, sir, of being able to realize it."

"Ex-Governor Ward has been nominated for Cougressman?"

"Ex-Governor Ward has been nominated for Congressman!"
"Oh, yes; and I think he is a man fit for any political position the people may elect him to."
After remaining about half an hour in the judges' stand the President visited the different tents—first the horticultural, then the machinery and carriage departments—expressing his pleasure at the appearance which each presented. He was then driven quietly down to the Grand Stand, where upwards of a thousand spectators were assembled. Here a few passing friends came to shake hands with and speak to him, and suppressed cheers were occasionally given from the stand. Mr. Amos Clark sionally given from the stand. Mr. Amos Clark was frequently mistaken for him, and his hand as often unavoidably graspod. Captain Rynders' coit Aberdeen was then exhib-

Captain Hynders' coit aberdeen was then exhibited.

About five o'clock the fair managers turned over the President to the care of the Industrial Exhibition Managers from Newark. Ex-Governor Ward conveyed the illustrious gentieman and General Porter to Newark, to the residence of Mr. Ward, on Washington place. Here the President was waited upon by Messrs. Holbrook, Phillips and Meeker, of the Newark Board of Exhibition Managers. After getting rid of the dust of travel and supping with Mr. Ward's family the visit to the exhibition was made, the President arriving about half-past seven or a few minutes later. All the managers and officers were on hand except two or three. The main building, up stairs and down, along the passage ways, aisles and galleries, was packed with people almost as close as are saidles in a box. The immense crowd was exceedingly orderly and good natured througnout the terrific squeezing to which all were subjected. More than one half of those present were ladies, and since the Rink opened no such as semblage has ever been in it as regards number. On his arrival the President was at once conducted to the ladies' room, where were gathered a large number of leading citizens of Newark and other parts of New Jersey, besides the officers and managers of the Rink. He was formally welcomed to the Exhibition by President Ward in a short speech, in which the latter expressed the hope that His Excellency would be pleased with the display made by Newark of her own wares—the first city on record, he believed, which had attempted and succeeded in so great and novel an undertaking.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SPECOR.

In reply the President speke as follows:—

GRANTERENE—I am most happy to be here to-night to witness this display of Newark's manuactures. Your farfermed city has done well-her manufactures.

GENTLEMENT—I am most happy to be here to-night to wit-ness this display of Newarks manufacturers. Your far-famed city has done well; her manufacturers have an influence opposed to the importation of foreign manu-ractures.

Some applause followed the President's speech.
Mayor Ricord, in behalf of the city, extended a
warm greeting to the President, and then the
latter went through the ordeal of shaking hands
with and being introduced to everybody present,
to the number of over one hundred. These included lawyers, Assemblymen, Aldermen, clergymen, editors, doctors, reporters and others. Then

came

A TERRIBLE TRAMP.

A large squad of police, led by the Colossus, Chief Gensby, tried as best they could to clear a passage, and the President, supported on either side by Mr. Ward and Mayor Ricord, started on a tour of the exhibition. In the main building he could see nothing, as the cases and show stands were completely obscured by the crowd on either side. The trio were followed by a long procession of specially invited guests and committee men. As the President passed each point he was warmly greeted by the ladles with waving of handkerchiefs and the men with cheers: but it was noticeable that no general outburst of enthusiasm was elicited. Still the ovation was a speendid one, and the recipient and his triends have good reason to be proud of it. About hali-past nine o'clock the President left the Rink in Governor Ward's carriage, and was driven to his host's residence, where a grand political demonstration greeted him. In front ten thousand people gathered and a torchight procession of several thousands filed past in front of the Ward Mansion.

General Grant then made the following speech of thanks, the longest perhaps in which he has ever indulged since he became a General:—

GRANT'S SECOND SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentleman—I was allowed the pleasure of Newark and of New Jersey today. I had the pleasure of visiting the State Fair near Elizabeth, where I saw little else but people. I was at your Exposition to-night, and again people, but little of what they had there to see. Inope to see to-morrow what I went to-night to see.

After thanking the crowd for the evening's ovation the President rettred amid great cheering.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 19, 1872. The Despatch to-morrow will contain a card from Congressman Scofield saying he never received a cent in stock of the Credit Mobilier.

YACHTING.

Receptions at Waverley, Elizabeth | Race Between the Madeleine and the Rambler for the Challenge Cnp.

A Splendid Ovation at the Newark Industrial A Fair Start, but a Light Wind-No Judges on Board Either Craft-Full Particulars of the Start.

> ON BOARD YACHT MADELRINE,
> OPP BRENTON'S REEP, Sept. 19—8 A. M.)
> Newport harbor looked pretty quiet this morning, as the only yachts in harbor were the two contestants for the Commodore's Challenge Cup and the Vesta, Resolute, Palmer and the steam yacht

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT on shore last night relative to the ocean race, a betting was pretty lively. It is hard to say which yacht was the favorite, as each had its admirers; but it was generally conceded that the Madeleine would win in ordinary fair weather, while, should they get caught in the equinoctial, the chances the Rambler would be at a premium.

THE WIND. At daylight this morning there was hardly a breath of air affeat, but about eight o'clock A. M. a slight breeze from the south-southeast came rippling over the water, and the clear sky to windward gave every appearance of fine weather. There are NO JUDGES

on board either yacht, as Mr. Forbes was unable to obtain a gentleman to act in that capacity. Commodore Voorhis waived the question, and they agreed to sail without judges, each being satisfied that the other meant te sail a square, fair race. Captain Steve Gardiner is on board the Madeleine as pilot, and she will be sailed by her regular captain, Colonel Rose, with the ordinary crew. The Madeleine has about four tons extra ballast on board. Mr. J. M. Forbes and his son are both on board the Rambler, and they have a crew of about twenty men. Both yachts began

have a crew of about twenty men. Both yachts began

MAKING SAIL.

shortly after six o'clock, and in about an hour's time the Madeleine weighed anchor, and stood out by the upper entrance under main and foresail, working maintopsall jib, dying jib and forestaysail. The Rambler started about twenty minutes afterward, under the same canvas, substituting a big club topsail for the working topsail carried by the Madeleine. Going out past the Dumphings the Madeleine est her main club topsail. The yachts arrived off Brenton's Reef Lightship about eight A. M., and found a fresh breeze from the southeast by south, with the tide on the last quarter of the flood. It had been arranged that the yachts were to make

A PLYING START

and have their time taken going and returning by the keeper of the lightship. Commodore Voorhis was out in a catboat to see them off, being unable to go with the Madeleine, owing to sickness in his family, which necessitated his return to New York to-day. The Madeleine arrived off the lightship first, and lay to with her jib to windward, waiting the arrival of the Rambier. The sky was now a little overcast and it was looking a little dirty up to windward, with a light sprinkling of rain. The Rambler finally came up, under main and foresail, main club topsail, jib and flying jib and fore staysall.

THE WEATHER.

In the opinion of the pilots the wind did not look

main club topsail, jib and flying jib and fore staysail.

THE WEATHER.

In the opinion of the pilots the wind did not look
like lasting from its present quarter and they anticipated a shift to the southwest before night. At
8:10 they hoisted a color on board the lightship. At
8:14 they ran the burgee to the Madeleine's maintop, as a signal they were ready to go, and they
then made a stretch to the castward. The Rambier
stood about three miles to the southward,
and at 8:20 went in stays and headed back to
lightship. The Madeleine then made a stretch to
meet the Rambier, and, tacking to her wake, both
yachts stood for the lightship. The breeze was still
freshening and it looked like making the run from
lightship to lightship in about eleven hours, provided
it held strong. At 8:46 lowered color on lightship.
The Madeleine luifed sharp round and made a short
shift to windward, then tacked and crossed the
line, light bearing northwest, at 8:47. The Rambler
followed about three minutes later.

ART MATTERS.

The Opening of the Exhibition Season. The favorite art gallery known as Goupil's will be of the masterpieces of European and American art will be placed on view. The opening, howeverof works by the most eminent masters is on its way and will be formally presented to the public at the end of the month, on the occasion of the regular inauguration of the art season. The great merit of the works which will be seen by the public for the first time to-day gives indications of the unusual brilliancy of the coming season in the painter's and sculptor's art as well a in music and drama. Blaise Desgoffe, Bouguereau. Eugene Isabey, Comte Calix, P. A. Cot, Sandelle Lesrel, Backalowitz, Castiglione, Emile Béranger, and our own Moran and Johnson, contribute to the exhibition. Such an array of names is itself sufficient to assure the public of the good quality of the works.

by Eugene Isabey, is the gem of the colle

works.

"THE RETURN FROM THE HUNT."

by Eugene Isabey, is the gem of the collection. It represents a party of ladies and gentlemen in the picturesque costumes of the sixteenth century just returned from the chase. In contrast with the confusion of the scene a young lady is seated tranquilly in the rade hall receiving the homage of the younger cavaliers. There is a certain air of abandom about the scene which is full of naturalness. The various groups are well composed, and the figures boildy and freely drawn with the assured touch of a master. It is strong and brilliant in color, and the management of light is at once broad and effective.

"ECHOES FROM THE OCKAK"

is full of charm and simplicity, like most of Honguereau's works. A young child is listening to the murmaring of the wind in a large sea shell which her elder sister holds to her ear. The expression of pleasure and astonishment on the child's face is painted with that charming sympathy with child life which is so distinguishing a feature in this artist's studies. The painting of the fesh and the modelling of the form are remarkably truthful. There is more of a story in this painting than we usually find it the artist's pictures.

OBJECTS OF ART.

painted by Blaise Desgoffe, is one of the most surprising studies in still life we have ever seen. It is painted on a scale seldom adopted by this artist, who for the most part is sparing of his canvas. Bronze figures, crystal vases and carved ivory cups are grouped in admirable confusion and painted with a deceptive power absolutely starting. As an example of manipulation these works of Desgoffe are without rival in the whole range of modern art, and are equal to the best examples the old masters have left us. There are crystal vases on the canvas that almost persuade us to believe that they are transparent, while the opacity of the ivory cup and the peculiar rich, creamy color that ivory acquires with age have been produced with singular fielity.

by Comte Calix, is full of sentimental tenderness, the story

by the same hand.

by Emile Béranger, is a little gem of color. The motive is simple—a young lady asleep over a book; but the skill of the treatment and the exquisite delicacy of the color give the work importance apart from its subject.

David Johnson has an excellent painting of Lake George, which we noticed at length on a former occasion.

cocasion.

"MEDITATION."

This beautiful painting, by P. A. Cot, is the original of the work we criticised at length last Summer. It comes from the hands of the engraver. The purity and depth of feeling of the fair young face exert a charm over the spectator from which he cannot escape.

Hang, a new name, makes his appearance in a little genre sketch after the manner of Frère, of whom he is a pupil, and whose influence is plainly visible in this work, which is fail of promise.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1872.

The following army order was issued to-day:— Assistant Surgeon William E. Waters is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and from duty in the Department of the East, and ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri for assignment.

The following navy orders were issued to-day:—Commodore Gustavus H. Scott is ordered to command the naval station at League Island, Pa., October 5; Commodore J. C. Howell is ordered from the League Island naval station to command the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard; Lleutenam Commander F. E. Chadwick is ordered to the Naval Academy, September 20; Paymaster Edwin Putnam from the Mare Island Navy Yard to the Benicia.

THE CLOVEN FOOT.

Boss Tweed's Finger in the Tammany Hall Pie.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Reading Traitors Out of Meeting.

The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Winth and Seventeenth Districts Overhauled by Tammany-Report of the Committee on Organization-Coroner Keenan To Be Expelled.

the other day that he could still call 20,000 votes his own he doubtless knew his exact strength in us statement of the great organizer attracted the attention of the Committee on Organization appointed by the Tammany Hall General Committee. Mr. John Morrissey and ex-Alderman Walsh, members of the committee,

These gentlemen cast around for a day or so and discovered that the Boss had a finger in the pie, too. Certain members of the Tammany Hall General Committee who were known to have been in times had been heard recently to declare that they could never vote for or give their support to Greeley or to some of the other names on the State ticket. These gentlemen came from the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth and Seventeenth districts. Mainly through the exertions of Messrs. Walsh and Morrissey a sub-committee was appointed by the Committee on Organization

TO INQUIRE INTO THE CHARGES made against the members of the General Commistee from the above districts. William Walsh was appointed chairman of this committee and the accused were cited to appear before them on Wednesday evening. Some of them did so, among the rest Coroner Patrick Keenan, a member of the com-mittee from the Fourth district, who declared that he had said he would not vote for Greeley in a

moment of passion.

Last night the General Committee met to receive the report of the Committee on Organization on this subject. Over five hundred delegates were present, though a good many seats were vacant. John Morrissey took a back seat and no one would have thought that he had had much to do with unearthing the frauds in the committee. Henry Genes was to the front in his old place and "Billy" took a seat in the body of the hall where he could

not escape CATCHING CHANDLER'S EYR. Assistant Alderman John Galvin, who evidently came prepared to make a "splurge" for his friend Coroner Keenan, thought to euchre him by setting in the sent directly in front.

JOHN W. CHANDLER called the meeting to order,

after which the Secretary proceeded to call the roll. John Kelly bobbed up from his seat and moved that each man rise as his name was called. When the Secretary came to the Fifth Assembly District, very few delegates from which were present, Assistant Alderman Robinson said that he wished to explain to the committee that, owing to the fact that there was a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting in the Fifth Assembly District last night, a large number of delegates were unable to attend meeting in the Fifth Assembly District has higher a large number of delegates were unable to attend the meeting.

HARRY GENET handed in the following resolutions

from the Committee on Organization:

Resolved, That we hall with enthusiasm the uprising of the people in favor of reform in public affairs as evinced in the union of patriotic citizens of all parties to throw off the weight of misovernment and restore the administration of the country to its pristine vigor.

Resolved, That the condition of the country is such as to demand the sacrifice of past prejudices. The tone of the government has been lowered, the civil administration has grown corrupt, the public denartments everywhere have become the contress of favoritism and joubery, and the Southern States, under a system of military repression and dictation, all have been subjected to robery and waste, which have already imposed upon them nearly four hundred militions of dollars, oppressing in larry and hindering immigration, and, by destroying their credit, exposing the country to the shame and contagion of repudiation.

of repudiation.

Resolved, That the republican party of this State and city, who received power by preience of sympathy with reform, descree the condemnation of the people for the r falsity to their pledgea, violated their oaths, encograged personn and local legislation, obeyed without resistance the declarations of great moneyed corporations,

refused to the recovery open to the grossest cuarges of and laid themselves open to the grossest cuarges of venality and corruption.

Resolved, That a pure judiciary is the essential foundation of a free State; we congratulate the people upon what has been done to purity our existing system, and we demand that the work of zeform shall go on, without regard to persons or party, until our judiciary shall stand acknowledged by the world free, pure and independent. Resolved, That the equality of all citizens of whatsoever creed, race or hir h, is one of the cardinal principles of democracy and is an essential characteristic of mobilean system.

Flighth and Seventeenth Districts.—Your committee ave heard statements from the Eighth and Seventeenth listricts, but as yet the testimony is not sufficiently ex-licit to warrant them in arriving at a definite conclu-

plicit to warrant them in arriving at a define concuision.
Your committee further recommend that the seats of John Houghtaling, from the Ninth district, and John S. Masterson and William B. Finlay, from the Seventeenth district, be declared vacant.

After a lively fight between John Galvin and Billy Walsh that portion of the report which referred to the Fourth district was recommitted, Mr. Walsh contending that the district was the most corrupt in the city and in the hands of the man who had brought disgrace on New York.

A resolution was referred to the Organization Committee to arrange for the election of delegates to the General Committee, in proportion to the redistribution of districts by the Police Commissioners, after which the committee adjourned.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 19, 1872 The report from Washington of a fight with the Indians near Beaver, and the consequent interruption of Wheeler's expedition, is without foundation. United States officers just in from the South say all is quiet and there is no further fear of dis-turbances. No fight has taken place.

The Mormon papers are still excited by the dis-closures in regard to the Mountain Meadow massa-cre. The News to night says the animus charging the Mormon authorities with this crime is despic-